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BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.
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A. M. THOMSON.
W. G. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

STATE NEWS.

The stock to the First National Bank of Berlin has been subscribed, and the institution is soon to commence business. The officers are Thomas S. Ruddock, President; Chas. A. Mather, Cashier; J. F. Heintzel, Teller. — The Journal says that at no time in the history of Madison has there been such gratifying evidences of progress in business. Glad of it. — The same paper of the 9th says: Yesterday afternoon while the son of Mr. James Ray, living in the 1st Ward, was playing with a pistol, it was accidentally discharged and sent the ball into his stomach. The wounded boy, aged about fifteen years, is attended by Dr. Joseph Hobbins, and we regret to learn that his recovery is considered doubtful.

George Thompson in Washington.—George Thompson, of England, delivered a lecture in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday evening, the 4th inst., to a dense auditory, including President Lincoln, Secretaries Chase and Usher, many members of both branches of Congress, and not a few ladies. A band of music was in attendance. Vice-President Hamlin introduced the lecturer, who, at the commencement of his remarks, emphatically denied, and challenged proof that he had ever said the dissolution of the Union must constantly be kept in view; on the contrary, he had always been its steadfast friend. His expression, "Thank God, the hour of compromise is past," was enthusiastically applauded, as was also his allusion to what he characterized as the banditry of men-stealers at Richmond, calling themselves the Confederate Government, who promised themselves ultimate success, and the full recognition of their principles throughout the civilized world. The wish and prayer of every philanthropist, he said, "was, God speed the North, who were with the President, and against the serpent, Copperhead, and all, whom they would banish from the land. This, and the mention of the name of 'Old John Brown,' were heartily applauded. He quoted from Lincoln's speeches, delivered six years ago, saying he would not exchange those sentiments for all that had been written by Edmund Burke. After the lecture, Mr. Thompson received the congratulations of a large number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom was particularly noticed Senator Johnson, of Maryland.

TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISES IN PROGRESS. The United States Telegraph Company has constructed during the past year, nearly two thousand miles of telegraph, and during the present season intend to erect more than four thousand miles more. Their lines are now in operation from New York to Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee. And, by way of Philadelphia, to Pittsburg and Cleveland, within a few weeks their lines will reach to Cincinnati, and during the summer will be extended to Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis. Preparations are now being made to construct a line to the gold mines of Colorado, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. A portion of this line will be completed during the summer. A new company has been organized in Canada, called the Provincial Telegraph Company, with which the United States Company will connect at Suspension Bridge and at Montreal. One of the most important features of this enterprise, is its probable connection with a line to Europe, to which the attention of the public has not been called. This line is from the coast of Labrador via Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Isles, to the north shore of Scotland. The longest distance from shore to shore is less than five hundred miles—a less distance than cables are now successfully working in the Mediterranean. Col. T. P. Shaffner explored the route in 1860, and again, with the aid of the British Government, in 1861, and found no obstacle to prevent his success. He reports that a large amount of subscription has been obtained in Europe. The United States Telegraph Company have informed Col. Shaffner that they will furnish him with the amount he requires to complete it. The United States line will connect with Col. Shaffner's ocean line, either at Quebec or the coast of Labrador.

The Copperhead Emette in Illinois.

WHAT A LOCAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER SAYS.—The Charleston Ledger, a Democratic paper published in Coles county, Illinois, where the recent murderous copperhead outbreak occurred, in speaking of it, says:

"The rebels were supplied with arms from a wagon in the street, brought there expressly for their use. Their attack was made upon the soldiers, as we have stated, but it seems intended by them to extend to tender-footed Democrats—citizens who refuse to go the whole road with them."

"Where civil law cannot prevail, military must. Our court is now driven from our county—the Sheriff, whose duty it is to serve all processes, make arrests, etc., has left his home, his duty as a sworn peace officer, and is now rallying friends to aid him in an effort to put down those who are in support of the General Government. To-day, we have the solemn duty to perform of interring lifeless forms of our brave soldiers, who fell by the hands of their former friends and neighbors. A sad spectacle indeed."

"Thus far, we have mentioned no names of those on the rebel side except the killed; with double shame we are forced to confess that the high Sheriff of our county, John O'Hair, (whose name is enough to pollute the tongue of a loyal man in speaking of it,) is the recognized leader of the rebels!"

—One of the Philadelphia banks was much troubled and many citizens fooled on April 1, by the advertisement in a morning paper that said bank would pay out money during the day for \$5 greenbacks.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

JUNE 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

NUMBER 37.

E RUNNERS CAPTURED.
Ance and Spirited Account.

Agent of the New Bedford Standard (D. E. T.), gives the following spirit of the capture of blockade runner "Axe" river by the United States.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

NUMBER 37.

VOLUME 8.

THE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House considered Mr. Colfax's resolution to expel Mr. Long of Ohio.

Mr. Bliss of Ohio did not concur in the views of Mr. Long, but understood his colleague to express only his own opinion and to prefer the recognition of the Confederacy only as a choice between that and the subjugation of the rebels. He (Bliss) thought that Colfax in offering the resolution for the expulsion of Long was mistaken in his construction of Long's speech.

Fernando Wood of New York, spoke

against the expulsion of Mr. Long.

Mr. Cox of Ohio, referred to a speech of the Mayor of Baltimore in 1861, in which the Mayor said that Secretary Chase said he was willing to recognize the South.

Mr. Ashley of Ohio denied that Secretary Chase ever said so.

Mr. Wood replied that Secretary Chase

himself would not deny that he said so.

Mr. Wood here sent up to be read a campaign document, in which it was represented that leading Republicans had expressed an opinion in favor of the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Wood reasoning, said he believed that if our government would act in a proper spirit, by negotiation, peace might be restored without firing another gun.

He (Wood) was not in favor of the recognition or the secession of the Southern States, but in favor of doing justice to the Southern people by endeavoring to restore them to the Union with all their constitutional rights.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Wood, said he (Schenck) did not belong to any such school. He (Schenck) was for having no conference with rebels in the army, looking to their recognition. He was for so effectually putting down the rebellion that it would never raise its hydra-head again.

The more insatiable of peace had been scorned by the rebels, yet gentlemen here would crawl on their bellies and lick the rebels' feet. Mr. Schenck spoke in scorching terms of Wood's conduct, saying that the latter was one who would abase himself to the rebels, to restore the Democrats to place and power.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, without entering into a question as to the merit of what Long had said, defended the right of a Representative of Congress to express his public sentiment in behalf of his constituents, in a decent and proper manner.

This was all that Long had done.

Had Schenck lived in other days he would have been among the mob who demanded the crucifixion of Christ; or those who burned John Rogers at the stake.

The slogan uttered by Schenck was more becoming a degraded publicus than it was the presence or hearing of gentlemen.

Mr. Schenck briefly replied to Voorhees.

Mr. Colfax asked the House to set apart to-morrow at 3 o'clock for a vote on his resolution.

Mr. Orth spoke in favor of his resolution. He said if old Gen. Jackson had been in power, instead of censure passed on the gentleman from Maryland, Harris the traitor would now be in the Old Capital prison. [Applause.]

Mr. Pendleton raised the question that the language was unparliamentary, calling the gentleman from Maryland a traitor.

Mr. Harris to Mr. Orth—You are a liar.

A shell struck the nearest one, too.

Mr. Orth replied that the vile jabbering of one convicted of treason fell silent at that got outside. The tenth shell struck her, and we soon have her in tow.

Mr. Orth then replied at length to Mr. Orth.

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Economical Reform.

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Surrounded by such plenty, with the gratification of every want and every desire so easily and cheaply attainable, it would have been strange indeed had we not contracted habits of extravagance and wastefulness. It was an inevitable consequence of the existing state of things. But for the last three years this state of things has been changed, and we must begin now in earnest to adapt ourselves to this change. Instead of almost the entire population of the country being producers, a large portion of that population have become only consumers. Instead of adding to the means of support, they now only take from those means. As a necessary consequence of this change, the cost of every product of labor and skill has increased in an unparalleled degree, and the serious, practical question recurs, how shall we live more cheaply, so as to be able to meet this altered state of things.

WE MUST ECONOMIZE. We must abandon the extravagant, wasteful mode of living into which we have been drawn by such unexampled plenty and prosperity, and above all, we must stop trading abroad with the rates of foreign exchange so ruinously against us. We do not need the costly silks and broadcloths imported from Europe, nor their costly wines and brandies. How much better would the money we throw away for these articles be spent in building up and encouraging our home manufacturers. We can live within ourselves comfortably, even luxuriously. We can save the money lavished for foreign articles to expend in encouraging our own industrial pursuits, where we can see and share in its benefits. During the current year we have bought from foreign markets over a million of dollars worth more than we have sold in these markets. This is ruinous, and if the people have not the good sense to discontinue this enormous over-trade, Congress must apply the corrective in the shape of prohibitory duties.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, March 29, 1861.

Resignation accepted; not for the reason in the application—because private business is no reason for resigning—but because of the endorsement of the commanding officer that the good of the service and the interests of the regiment will be promoted by the acceptance of this resignation;" and the wish expressed that the lieutenant "may be allowed to leave honorably the branch of the service for which he must feel himself unfit." If this is to leave the service "honorably," Lieut. BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Southern Affairs—Statement of a Georgian.

(From the New York *Commercial*, March 30.)

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He represents that the dissatisfaction in Georgia with the Richmond legislation of the past winter is deep and wide-spread. Governor Brown openly avows his opposition to Mr. Davis, and is backed up by the people. In accordance with the last conscription act, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are being forced into the ranks, and it was expected on his departure that the remaining provision of the hill would be carried out by conscripting all between the ages of forty-five and fifty.

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GENERAL BUTLER ON "HONORABLE DISCHARGE."—The Norfolk *New Regime* says a paper was presented to Gen. Butler the other day, recommending that 1st Lieut. H. G. Lansing, of the 12th New York cavalry, be "honorable discharged the service of the United States, with condition," etc., and General Butler indorsed it in these words:

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Major General Commanding.

DREAM OF A QUAKER LADY.—There is a beautiful story told of a pious old Quaker lady, who was addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged in this habit until it had increased so much upon her that she not only smoked her pipe a large portion of the day, but frequently sat up in her bed in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments, she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died and approached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied, upon her returning, that he could not find it. "Oh," she said, "do look again; it must be there." He examined again, but returned with sorrowful face saying, "It is not there!" "Oh," said she, in agony, "it must be there; I have the assurance it is there! Do look again!" The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence he came back, his face radiant with joy, and exclaimed, "We have found it, but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it!" The woman upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never indulged in smoking again.

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The stories of starvation published in the Northern papers are not founded in fact. The people have plenty of plain food to eat, though obliged to pay exorbitant prices; and so long as Western Georgia remains intact from Federal invasion, the rebel army around Dalton will have a rich source of supplies to draw from. He does not believe that the South can ever be starved out. The impression generally prevails in rebellion that our forces are going to make a determined effort to take Richmond this Spring. Our prisoners are being transferred from the rebel capital to Americus, Georgia, where they have better quarters and better food. He estimates that there are now about eight thousand of them congregated at that point. It is a very healthy place, and abounds in good water, which cannot be said of Richmond and other localities where the Yankees have been confined.

He was present at Chickamauga, soon after the rout of our forces under Rosecrans, and confirms the statement of the non-burial of many Federal dead. He does not think, however, that was intentional, but Bragg's eagerness to get into Chattanooga led him to postpone the burial of the enemy for some time. The rebel loss in killed and wounded during the three days' fighting was twenty thousand. This, he affirms, is a positive statement of the casualties. His mission to the battlefield was of such a character as to make him conversant with the facts of the case. The people are very bitter towards Jeff Davis for having promoted Bragg after his continued failures. They have considerable confidence in Johnston's military capacity, but regard Lee as their greatest soldier. In conclusion, he informs us that a deep gloom pervades all classes in the southwest. They have long since come to regard the Confederacy as a failure, and look with bitter pain and anguish on the utter ruin which the leaders are engendering them. They have no hope that a change of Administration will be brought about in the North; and have sunk into a state of utter despondency. The steady progress of our arms southward they look upon as inevitable. We have thus given at length the statements of this gentleman, believing as we do, that they can be relied on.

GENERAL BUTLER ON "HONORABLE DISCHARGES." The Norfolk *New Register* says a paper was presented to Gen. Butler the other day, recommending that 1st Lieut. H. G. Lansing, of the 12th New York cavalry, be "honorably discharged the service of the United States, with condition," etc., and General Butler endorsed it in these words:

[Headquarters Department, Virginia and North Carolina, March 29, 1861.]

Resignation accepted; not for the reason assigned in the application—because private business is no reason for resigning—but because of the endorsement of the commanding officer that the good of the service and the interests of the regiment will be promoted by the acceptance of this resignation; and the wish expressed that the lieutenant may be allowed to leave honorably the branch of the service for which he must feel himself unfit. If this is to leave the service "honorably," Lieut. Lansing is allowed to depart.

Gen. F. Butler, Major General Commanding.

DREAM OF A QUAKER LADY.—There is a beautiful story told of a pious old Quaker lady, who was addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged in this habit until it had increased so much upon her that she not only smoked her pipe a large portion of the day, but frequently sat up in bed in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments, she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died and approached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied, upon returning, that he could not find it. "Oh," she said, "in agony, "it must be there." I have the assurance it is there! Do look again!" The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew her search. After a long absence, he came back, his face radiant with joy, and exclaimed, "We have found it, but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it!" The woman upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never indulged in smoking again.

A Bavarian professor announces that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth, and should it not attach itself to the earth, as one globe of quicksilver to another, nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train.

Vicksburg was laid out in 1822 by Nevitt Vick, and incorporated in 1824. It has always been celebrated for its fine fruits and vegetables, and for its short-horned cattle, which come to an untimely end by the duel, street fights or suicide, since the establishment of the Vicksburg *Wig*. The first paper published there, was the *Wig*, and it is still in existence.

Horrible Death from Wearing Hoops.

[From the London Star.]

INSURE WITH THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WISCONSIN. It is the BEST COMPANY FOR WESTERN MEN! The reasons why this is the best Company, are: That it is a Western Company, made up of and managed by Western men, doing all or nearly all its business in the Northwest, and concentrating in this one Company a superior class of risks—mostly of young men, or men in the prime of life, and they selected with as great care in regard to eligibility to Life Insurance, as are the risks of any other company.

It is true that the Company has neither the age, nor the accumulations of some eastern companies, but is, gaining the late very fast; is vigorous for one of its age, is doing a large business, having issued 637 policies in the months of December and January just passed, and is doing its business as economically as the same can be done anywhere. It has for its guide, the experience of all older companies, and among its managers some of the best business men in the northwest.

This is the first successful effort ever made to build up a similar institution in the West, and it should be the pride, as it certainly is, of every business man in this section of the State, to identify himself with its growth.

This Company issues non-forfeiting policies, upon which premiums are paid in fire or ten annual payments. These non-forfeiting policies are very desirable, as they guarantee to the policy holder the benefit of all the money that he pays into the Company, and also enable him to pay his premiums for the whole of life while he is young, or at an early period, thus relieving him from the burden of payment in old age. Insurance upon this plan, as well as on all other policies that this Company issues, become due and payable at your expiry.

No matter how old or unfashionable your school-house—keep it clean. Hide its sombre walls with pictures, embower its weather-beaten exterior with flower vines, and decorate its yards with shrubbery. Then the birds will come singing welcome to your children. Then the young immortals that enter its door will be won by love and beauty. They will be enchanted as if by sweet magic, and their minds awakened to learning and virtuous instruction, with links of gold brightening and strengthening for ever and ever.

NET ASSETS, JANUARY, 1864, \$3,002,556.39!

4. The Plan and Organization

OF THE ETNA INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

1. Fire and Inland Navigation

2. Business Conducted With

3. Losses Always Met With

NET ASSETS, JANUARY, 1864,

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3. Losses Always Met With

NET ASSETS, JANUARY, 18

COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE BY STUMP & GRAY,
GRIAN AND PRODUCER DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, April 12, 1864.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Good to choice milling spring at \$1.05@

1.11@; common to good shipping grades at \$1.05@.

CATS—Active at \$0.55c for No. 1, and \$0.60c for

mixed lots.

CORN—Shelled, \$0.10 lb at 73¢@6c; car load, \$3.50@

12d.

LYE—Quint at 9d@3c for 60 pounds.

BARLEY—Fine samples at \$1.10@1.13; common

to 1st at 9c@1.10. Extra for seed \$1.20.

TIMOTHY SEED—Good to choice at \$1.00@1.15 for

40 pounds.

BLESSED HOGS—Range at \$0.25@1.25 for light to

heavy.

BEANS—Prime white \$2.00@2.25; mixed lots \$1.25@

1.75@.

POTATOES—Choice Nashwicks and Peach Blows

55¢@; common 50¢@.

BUTTER—Good demand at 25¢@2c for good to

choice roll.

Eggs—Plenty at 11¢@12¢@ per dozen.

POULTRY—Turkey, dressed, 55¢@. Chickens 7¢@

per pound.

HIDES—Green 7¢@; dry 12¢@.

BUMPER PEELTS—Range from \$0.00 to \$2.50 each.

FLOUR—Spring at 10¢@2.75 per hundred.

TOBACCO—Fall to prime frost 7¢@6c.

WOOL—Dull at 65¢@2c, 1/2 off for unwashed.

PRICE CURRENT OF GROCERIES.

SOAPS—Oranges, crushed 12¢@.

Oranges, and powdered 2.

N. Y. A. Coffee Sugar 9.

B. C. Cod 9.

Haddock and Pollack 9.

AA Portland (6d@4) 16.

Port Rico 15 to 16.

COFFEE 16.

RC, common 42.

Java 45.

N. O. Molasses 10.

Tallow 14.

Candles 20.

Starine 20.

Star 25.

DRIED FRUITS—

New Dried Apples 12.

Old 12.

Blackberries 12.

Con. Bar Soap 12.

Apple Butter 12.

Unpared 12.

Gum—Matches 12.

Raspberries 12.

Layer Raisins 12.

Zante Currants 12.

SPICES—

Cinnamon 1.00.

Pepper 1.00.

Cardamom 1.00.

Cloves 1.00.

Nutmeg 1.25@1.75.

CRACKERS—

Biscuits 1.00.

Pie N. C. 1.00.

Biscuits 1.00.

Nuts 1.00.

Biscuits 1.00.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

New York, April 12.

WHEAT—Excited, advanced 30¢@40¢. Barley, at

\$1.75@2.00 for extra steamer; \$0.90@1.25 R. H. Ohio.

WHEAT—Nominally 25¢@ higher; No. 1 spring

winter receipts at \$1.25@1.25; No. 1 summer receipts at \$1.15@1.175.

CHICAGO SPRING: \$1.75@1.775 for Milwaukee club;

\$1.81@1.84 winter red western.

CORN—Shade former, at \$1.25@1.33 mixed western.

OATS—Dull, at \$0.90@9c for western.

PORK—Fitter, at \$2.00@ for hams; \$2.10@; \$2.25@

24¢@new.

BEEF and cut meats firm.

LARD—Fitter, 19¢@14¢c.

WHISKY—Fitter, at \$1.15 for western.

GOLD—\$1.75@.

SUGAR—Higher; \$0.51@; 7-30¢@ 12.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

Milwaukee, April 12, 1864.

WHEAT—Excited and irregular.

WHEAT—Excited and 25¢@ higher; No. 1 spring

winter receipts at \$1.25@1.25; No. 1 summer receipts at \$1.15@.

OATS—Steady; No. 1 summer receipts at 85c.

GOLD—Bringing \$1.75@1.75.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY

Janesville, W. Va.

Office at Griswold's Tin Shop, opposite the Hyatt

Mottled and other Soaps of superior quality, war-

anted to wash in hard or soft water. These soaps are

unanointed with any deleterious matter whatever,

and when washed will shrink them, or the most

delicate fabrics without stain.

PURE TALLOW CANDLES

of the best quality, all for the lowest living profit.

Will exchange Soaps or Candles for Wood, Tallow and

Grease, or manufacture Tallow into Soaps, &c.

reproduced. WM. M. STEELE.

A UCTION & INTELLIGENCE

OFFICE OF MR. GEORGE GRAHAM beg to in-

form the public that he has taken United States Licenses for

the sale of all kinds of property, and will

will pay particular attention to the sale of Real Estate,

Farming Stock, Household Goods, and General Mer-

chandise, &c. For the last year, experience, a good

general knowledge of the value and quality of property,

and moderate charges, flatters himself that he will be

able to satisfy those who may intrust him with their

valuable effects.

Also intends to keep an "Intelligence Office," with

full information for those in want of information,"

"employees in want of help," land or other property

for private sale, farms or houses for rent, &c.

Office Graham House, Milwaukee Street, Janesville, W. Va.

250m@1d@1m.

J. A. WEBB & CO.,

Are Now Receiving

LARGE ADDITIONS

to their stock of

Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks,

Solid Silver Wares, &c.

Also a large assortment of

REVOLVERS!

Our assortment of fine Goods was never better.

Call and See for Yourselves!

J. A. WEBB & CO.,

Lappla's Corner.

FARMERS' MILL: THE SUB-

scribers have completed extensive repairs to said

mill, and are prepared to do

Better Work and Give Better Yield!

in Custom Grinding than any other mill in the county

BEST FAMILY FLOUR & MILL FEED

constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to any

part of the city.

JOACKMAN & ABDINN.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S

CLOTHING!

Always difficult to find, but we have a splendid as-

sortment cut and made in the

Most Fashionable Manner!

and from the best material.

200m@1d@1m.

—ECHAN & FOOTE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!—Received to-

day direct from Ticknor, & Fields, Boston: "Com-

monplace," "Parson," "Illustrated His-

torical & other books. Also a large variety of new

books and other "goods" received at the Janes-

ville Literary Emporium.

JUST RECEIVED.—At the Janes-

ville Literary Emporium, another large invoice of

W. H. MERRILL's Gold Pens.

O. J. DEARBORN.

GOOD SYRUPS and Molasses;

ADDEL'S, 200m@1d@1m.

SWEET'S Infallible Liniment.

For sale at the sign of the Golden Mortar, Main

Street, Janesville.

WINE COFFEE, Green and Ground,

Bio. and Old Java. ADEL'S BROS.

200m@1d@1m.

—Opposite Hyatt House.

JUST RECEIVED.—At the Janes-

ville Literary Emporium, another large invoice of

W. H. MERRILL's Gold Pens.

O. J. DEARBORN.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK

BEFORE PURCHASING!

CASH PAID FOR RAGS!!

Feb 23d@1m@1m.

BADGER STATE NURSERY.

